

many, in connection with the extension of the armistice. These, it is thought here, may include the further extension of the area of territory to be occupied by Allied troops.

Consistent with the question presupposes the presence at today's conference of Foch, whose duty it will be to communicate the new conditions to the German plenipotentiaries at a meeting which will take place at Treves, about January 14 or 15.

With the question of the armistice extension disposed of, the rest of today's proceedings will be devoted to settling the order of procedure to be followed by the Peace Congress proper, which is to begin its sittings tomorrow.

Parley Opens To-day

Monday's sitting will be the first meeting of all the delegates of America, France, Great Britain and Italy. These alone, it was understood to-night, will participate in the opening sessions of the conference. It is possible, however, that this decision may be modified during the next twenty-four hours, and that formal sittings of the conference the delegates of all the Allied and associated powers may attend to mark the actual opening of the congress and the return, leaving the representatives of the four great powers to begin the work of the conference.

The language of the conference will be French, although this will not exclude speeches in English or any other language. It is highly probable that as much English will be heard as French, as this is the native language of two of the four great powers represented and at last three of the five French delegates, Clemenceau, Cambon and Tardieu, speak English fluently. On the other hand, only one of the American delegates, Mr. White, speaks English.

Procedure First Question

The first four days of the sittings are expected to be devoted to organizing the procedure of the congress to follow.

It is possible that the final meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the preliminary treaty of peace will take place at Versailles, in the historic palace of the French monarchs, only for the second time since 1871, when the German empire was proclaimed there. It is now taking form and substance, according to his interpreters of the feelings of the peoples and their leaders.

His main object, apparently, is to put together the machinery and trust it to the results which were impossible before the machine was put into operation.

Seeks to Unite Sentiment

Instead of trying to break down national prejudice, instead of trying to force statesmen to make concessions and sacrifices, he apparently is aiming to draw the delegates to procure a general agreement upon broad questions.

It is no secret there have been points of difference among the European Allies, as well as between Americans and European leaders. Mr. Wilson has eliminated some of the differences among the Allies, and thereby has helped to remove the differences between himself and Georges Clemenceau and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister.

Wilson Plans Recast to Fit Allies' Ideas

League of Nations Takes More Definite Form on Eve of the Peace Council

By Arthur S. Draper

New York Tribune Bureau

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Paderewski Is Shot by "Red," Slightly Hurt

Continued from page 1

upon General Pilsudski, the Socialist dictator of Poland, the necessity of forming a coalition of Socialists and democratic-bourgeois elements, there could be nothing in common between him and the Bolshevik elements that are now conducting a vigorous agitation in Poland, not only against the elements represented by Paderewski, but against Pilsudski and his party as well.

Paderewski's idea of the new Poland is a state based not upon class but upon nationalities. He stands for a democratic Polish republic, and insists that the new Poland share its institutions not in accordance with extreme nationalism, but in line with its own constitutional traditions and the experience of the democratic countries of Western Europe.

Paderewski's Policy

In an interview he gave to Elias Tobenkin, the Tribune correspondent, on board the Megantic, on which he crossed recently from the United States to Europe, Paderewski said:

"It is my advice that after Poland has been resurrected, has been given a new lease of life, it shall have a government similar to that of its neighboring countries. If it is a republic, many are republican, let Poland be republican. If Russia and Germany go back to monarchy, then Poland had better have a monarchy. It troubles me in the last place that Poland was in advance of the governments of the neighboring states."

France and Britain Said To Be in Accord On Russian Question

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The British Government, the "Express" understands, has proposed that all the different parties in Russia, including the Bolsheviks, should present their program to a committee which will be come to an understanding with any responsible authority in Russia. The paper adds:

"The French Government is not hostile to this suggestion, but it has a difference of opinion between the British and the French Governments and there has been no idea on the part of the British Government to invite delegates from Russia to attend the Peace Conference."

French Somaliland Revolt

Leaders Get Life Sentences

PARIS, Jan. 12.—A French court-martial has sentenced to imprisonment for life the German named Holts and the Austrian named Karmelich, who in 1917 attempted to invade French Somaliland from Abyssinia at the head of a force of native troops.

Holts was Secretary of the German Legation in Abyssinia and Karmelich was his assistant. French troops put to flight their native force and took the leaders prisoner.

New Yorker Is Among First Americans to Leave Austria

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The first convey of American repatriates from Austria arrived in Paris to-day, on their way to the United States. All of them are finding difficulty in exchanging Austrian money.

Louis Eckert, of New York City, who is traveling with his four children, explained they were able to obtain only one-third of its face value.

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Ledebour Is Arrested on Ebert's Order

Continued from page 1

ings outside Berlin. There has been no news of President Wilson and his activities, about which the Berliners are interested.

The publishers of the newspapers seized by the insurgents are wondering over indifference for the losses of the week and about the damage to their newspaper plants, but the government apparently is little concerned about this minor result of the activities of the Spartacists.

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The Socialist "Vorwärts," which is being printed in another plant than its own, says it learns that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacist leader, has sent his family to Switzerland. It urges sarcastically that the Communist leader, while expounding the "advantages and blessings of a Bolshevik era" for the Germans, demonstrates the belief that his own family is better off in a country where order is maintained by a "bourgeoisie and capitalist government."

Ledebour Is Arrested on Ebert's Order

Friday, Jan. 10 (8 p. m.).—Members of the Ebert-Scheidemann government to-night reiterated their determination to put down the revolution in a manner that would prevent further insurgency on the part of the cohorts of Haase, Ledebour and Liebknecht. It was stated also that the government would insist on the complete disarmament of all political factions not identified with the government. The attempts of the Spartacists to reach compromise are regarded with suspicion by the government.

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Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the Spartacist leaders, have had two days from public view in the last two days, in order apparently to give the "campaign for agreement" the appearance of being conducted over their heads.

Promises, Russian Aid

(U. P. M.).—Robert Leinert, chairman of the Central Council of the Soldiers and Workmen's Committee, alleges that Karl Radek, chief of the Russian Bolshevik press bureau, has urged the Spartacists to hold out until the Russian troops now on the way had arrived, the Soldiers' Council of the Tenth Army being willing to permit the Russians to cross the border.

Chairman Leinert declares that the German army in the east has notified him that an invasion of that front by the Russians is wholly impossible and that the Spartacist Council would permit intervention by the Bolshevik troops in the revolutionary conflict.

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The government troops in Berlin have captured a big municipal warehouse after it had been occupied by the Spartacists. The capture was accomplished without active resistance on the part of the rebels, who withdrew after having seized a large quantity of bread and other stocks of staples.

Rebels Seeking Food

The occupation of the Silesian railway station by the rebels is prompted by the desire to confiscate incoming food supplies.

An armed motor car occupied by Spartacists yesterday held up a dray loaded with 5,000 pounds of meat, seized the jam and gave the drayman a receipt signed "Revolutionary Committee." Numerous small food and cigar shops in all sections of Berlin are being pillaged by the insurgents.

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The cigar shops, one of the most prominent corners at Unter den Linden were having seized a large quantity of bread and other stocks of staples.

Killed Seated at Desk

A businessman who was sitting at a desk in a nearby building was instantly killed by a stray bullet. A pedestrian was killed and two little girls were struck while walking across the street. There is no estimate of casualties among the opposing forces.

The firing stopped at midnight with the rebels still in control of the building. Early Friday morning the government placed a cordon of troops around the building for the purpose of forcing the Spartacists to surrender.

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The plants of the "Vossische Zeitung," the "Lokal Anzeiger," the "Vorwärts" and several minor bourgeois newspapers are still controlled by the Spartacist forces.

The plants of the "Anhalt" railway station today the Spartacists carried out a desultory attack on the troops defending the big terminal. The rebels fired from the housetops. A woman in charge of a newspaper stand in front of the station was killed and several civilians were wounded.

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A rumor that the Spartacists planned a raid on the fashionable residence suburb of Grunewald threw the inhabitants into a state of frenzy of excitement. Government troops were mobilized immediately and prepared to meet the invaders.

A report was circulated that the rebels arranged to occupy private homes, among them that of Dr. Dernburg, former Colonial Secretary, who, it was rumored, was to be carried off as a hostage. Government troops searched a number of houses in Grunewald and discovered a "hoax."

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